

POBRY.

From the National Intelligencer.
O, when I trod life's early maze,
Hope winged my fleeting hours;
Now, no shadow in her rays,
No serpent in her flowers.
I thought on days of present joy,
And years of future bliss;
Nor dreamed that sorrow could alloy
So bright a world as this.
This spacious world does not supply
These ties of opening life;
False is its mocking flattery,
Keen is its bitter strife.
Alas! the fairy dreams of bliss
Soon from my fancy fled;
Blighting upon my purest love
Laid hopes and wishes dead.
And then I first began to look
For power, truth, bliss,
And loved to trace in God's own book
A brighter world than this.
My wounded heart prayed for relief;
I found the good I sought;
And now in trial and in grief
I feel the soothing thought
That, though the wording may despair
When robbed of earthly bliss,
The Christian, humbly hopes to share
A happier state than this.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE SENTINEL.
Never engage in any undertaking, but with the most honorable and honest intentions, and never suffer your plans to be frustrated until you have used every possible honest and honorable means to gain your point.
Let your greatest objects be, your country's prosperity, and the happiness of your friends; by securing these, you lay a lasting foundation for your own happiness.
He that secures the friendship of a friend, by doing him friendly acts, will feel much more happy than he who merits the applause of a fool by making a fool of himself.
Let your conduct be that of a gentleman towards all mankind; never allowing your inferiors to be more polite than yourself.
If there is one characteristic which the Scotch people possess, in a preeminent degree, it is a deep sense of religion and veneration for its ordinances. In no country in the world is there less toleration for laxity of conduct in respect to the observance of the Sabbath. No stranger, we are sure, can visit their populous towns or secluded hamlets, without being struck with the church-going propriety observable among all ranks; and provided he do not pay too narrowly into the churches or stable yards of some of the more noisy Sabbatarians, his eye must rest with satisfaction on the all but universal cessation from labor which distinguishes a Sabbath north of the Tweed.
An Earnest Prayer.—The following capital anecdote is related of Col. Harry Babcock, late of the U. S. Army, who was an educated man of brilliant oratorical powers, though a somewhat eccentric personage:—
"On a certain time when his regiment was formed for prayer, it was announced that the chaplain was unable to attend through a sudden indisposition. The colonel instantly ascended the drum-pulpit, commanded attention, assumed a reverential attitude, and burst forth in a strain of the most impassioned eloquence. Supplication on supplication for every earthly blessing, and the conversion of both Jew and Gentile nations, were offered up in a sublimity of language and manner never before witnessed. Then, after an appropriate pause, he proceeded:—
"And for our enemies in particular, O Lord, we beseech thee to hear our prayer; that they may see the error of their ways and be readily brought to a sense of justice, in end of their oppressive and wicked usurpations. But if not, (managing his voice and manner to a curious pondering degree,) then, O Lord, brace our hearts, nerve our arms, and permit us to take vengeance into our own hands."
Here of a sudden he came to an abrupt pause of some few moments. Then, breaking forth anew, in a contracted style of oratory, he added: "But, O Lord, what shall we say of those cursed Indians?"—
"Amen, amen, amen."
The amen was responded to by every one, and followed by three loud huzzas.
When you see a mild, modest, unassuming girl, who may be sometimes seen ministering to the wants of poverty and sickness, who is ever mindful of the wants and wishes of her friends, and unmindful of her own, who is ready to relieve distress by kind words and good works, and who never publishes her benevolent labors—she will make your home a paradise—she will cheer you in prosperity—sustain you in adversity—smooth the pillow of sickness—she will indeed be a treasure—with or without wealth she is a pearl above all price.
Candor.—The Canton Democrat mentions the case of an honest Unionist who, having tarried rather long at the "whiskey," wandered into a grave yard, and being a little disposed to moralize on the vanity of earthly things, commenced reading the epitaphs on the tomb. The following attracted his attention: "I am not dead, but sleeping."
"Well," said Paddy, soliloquizing, "when I die, by the powers I'll own it."

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.
THE HOLE IN MY POCKET.
BY JAMES H. PERKINS.

It is now about a year since my wife said to me one day, "Pray, Mr. Slackwater, have you that half dollar about you that I gave you this morning?" I felt in my waistcoat pocket, and turned my purse inside out, but it was all space—which is very different from specie; so I said to Mrs. Slackwater, "I've lost it, my dear; positively there must be a hole in my pocket!" "I'll sew it up," said she.
An hour or two after, I met Tom Birbline. "How did that ice-cream eat?" said Tom. "I set," said I, "like the sun gloriously." And as I spoke, it flashed upon me that my missing half dollar had paid for those ice-creams; how ever, I held my peace, for Mrs. Slackwater sometimes makes remarks, and even when she secured me at breakfast next morning that there was no hole in my pocket, what could I do but lift my brow and say, "Ah! isn't there really?"
Before a week had gone by, my wife, who like a dutiful helpmate, as she is always gave me her loose change to keep, called for a twenty-five cent piece, that had been deposited in my subterranean for safe keeping; there was a poor woman at the door," she said, "that she'd promised it for certain." "Well, wait a moment," I cried, so I pushed inquiries first in this direction, then in that, and then in the other;—but vacancy returned, a horrid groan. "Oh my soul!" said I, thinking it best to show a bold front, "you must keep my pockets in better repair; Mrs. Slackwater, this piece, with I know not how many more, is lost, because some corner or seam in my blouse pocket is left open."
"Are you sure?" said Mrs. Slackwater.
"Sure I say, that I am, it's gone, I totally gone." My wife dismissed her promise, and then, in her quiet way, asked me to change my pantaloons before I went out, and to bear all argument, laid another pair on my knees.
That evening, after me to remark gentlemen of the species "husband," I was very loth to go home to tea; I had built a habit to have some bachelor friends, and when hunger and habit, in their unassuming manner, one on each side, walked up to my own door, the touch of the brass knob made my blood run cold.
But do not think that Mrs. Slackwater is a tartar, my good friends, because I thus shrink from home; the fact was that I had white about me, called to mind the fate of her twenty-five cent piece, which I had invested in smoke—that is to say, cigars; and I feared to think of her comments on my pantaloons' pocket.
"These things went on for some months; we were poor to begin with, and grew poorer, or, at any rate, no richer, fast times grew wane and worse; even my pocket-book was no longer to be trusted; the tags slipped from it in a manner most incredible to relate;—as an Irish song says,
"And such was the fate of poor Paddy O' Moore.
As his purse had the more rents, as he had the fewer."
At length one day my wife came in with a subscription paper for the Orphan Asylum, I looked at it, and, eight and picked my teeth, and shook my head, and handed it back to her.
"Ned Bowen," she said, "has put down ten dollars."
"The more shame to him!" I replied, "he can't afford it; he can just scrape any how, and in these times it's not right for him to do it."
"My wife smiled in her sad way, and took the paper to him that brought it."
The next evening she asked me if I could go with her to see the Bowen, and as I had no objection, we started.
I knew that Ned Bowen had a small business that would give him about six hundred dollars a year, and I thought it would be worth while to see what that firm would do in the way of housekeeping.
"We were admitted by Ned and welcomed by Ned's wife, a very neat little body, of whom Mrs. Slackwater had told me a great deal as they had been school mates. All was as nice as wax and yet as substantial as iron; comfort was written all over the room. The evening passed somehow or other, though we had no refreshments, so article which we never have at home but always want when else where, and I returned to our own establishment with mingled pleasure and chagrin.
"What a pity," said I to my wife, "that Bowen don't keep within his income."
"He does," she replied.
"But how can he, on six hundred dollars?" was my answer, if he gives ten dollars to this charity and five dollars to that, and lives so snug and comfortably too?"
"Shall I tell you?" asked Mrs. Slackwater.
"Certainly, if you can."
"His wife," said my wife, "finds it just as easy to go without twenty or thirty dollars of income and live as well as you. They have no fun but what they raise and have given them by country friends, whom they repay by a thousand hula gas of kindness. They owe no debt, which is not essential to health, as it is not to yours; and then he buys no cigars, or ice cream, or apples at one hundred per cent, no market price, or oranges, at twelve cents a piece, or can-

dy, or new novels, or rare works that are will more rarely used; in short, my dear Mr. Slackwater, he has no hole in his pocket.
It was the first word of suspicion my wife had uttered on the subject, and it came to the quick. Can't I should rather say it saved me up—the and my pockets too—they have never been to holes since that evening.

A Jump from a Railway Train.—While a train on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway (in Scotland) was coming to wards the latter place lately, and when on the highest part of the embankment between Kilwinning and Irvine, a man who was a passenger in one of the third class carriages asked a fellow traveller when it was likely the train would arrive at Kilwinning. He was told he had just passed it. "What! past Kilwinning?" said I. "Quite likely, if that be the case, I'm long enough here." So saying, he fastened his skull cap firm on his cranium, buttoned his coat, and in spite of every remonstrance leaped over the side of the carriage at the steepest part of the embankment, nearly forty feet, down which he rolled like a ball, casting a series of not the most graceful summer sails, while the passengers in the train were in great terror lest he had killed himself by his rashness. He, however, found his level, where he was accosted by a laborer in the adjoining field, who inquired if he was hurt. "Hurt! No an inch or two sweet," and giving his jacket a shake or two to deprive it of the dust which it had collected during his descent, he stepped off across the field, exclaiming as he went—"sliding to the train now in the distance." That was a go indeed! You haul me on to Irwin, and me dressed and a for our Mail's wedding at Kilwinning."—Ayr Advertiser.
A Lesson for Young Men.—A correspondent informs us that he was acquainted some thirty [four] years ago with three young men, all then apprentices to mechanical trades, who boarded together at a boarding house in Murray street. Each of them was poor, having no means but the scanty allowance of apprentices, which barely sufficed to pay their board and provide them with working apparel; so that on Sunday, when most young men spent their holiday in Broadway, these three remained at home reading, having not one Sunday suit between them. But all of them were honest, industrious and prudent; and as time wore on, one of them has since been Mayor of Georgetown, D. C.; the second Mayor of Newark, N. J.; and the third, is Robert Smith, who, we trust, will very soon be Mayor of New York! Such young men are the reward of patient industry and solid though humble worth.—New York Tribune.
Influence of Music on the Nervous System.—A Giffuwn (N. H.) correspondent of the Medical and Surgical Journal mentions an extraordinary instance of the effect of music on the nervous system. A lady in that town, 45 years of age, has been afflicted with St. Vitus's Dance, ever since she was a young girl. By strict attention to diet, and avoiding causes of excitement, years have intervened between the occurrence of the paroxysms. Lately, however, spasmodic contraction of the muscles to some extent may be observed after the patient has experienced either pleasant or painful emotions. One of the most interesting of the exciting causes in this case, is music. Any rapid tune—a dancing tune for instance—will throw the voluntary muscles into the most uncontrollable and dangerous action imaginable, but by changing the tune to "Home, Sweet Home," the spasmodic twitching of the muscles gradually subsides, until she becomes calm again.
Hereditary Nobility.—A gentleman expatiated on the justice and propriety of an hereditary nobility. "Is it not right," he inquired, "in order to hand down to posterity the virtues of those men who have been eminent for their services to the country, that their posterity should enjoy the honors conferred on them, as a reward for such services?"
"By the same rule," said a lady, "if a man is hanged for his misdeeds, all his posterity should be hanged too."
An unsuccessful effort was made at Buffalo, New York, on Thursday week, to blow up the ice in that harbor by the explosion of gunpowder. Twenty pounds of powder, with a suitable fuse attached, were placed upon a pole which, upon being fired, exploded and excavated only a space of about twenty feet in diameter, the fragments rising several feet in the air. The Advertiser says: "The surrounding ice is about 18 inches thick, and appeared to resist the explosive force of the villainous compound with great tenacity. From this experiment we should think this plan to remove the ice impracticable. It might answer when the ice was a few inches thick, but not when over a foot. It could be dislodged much easier and quicker by sawing."
The best wants something to be kind to; and it consoles us for the loss of so many to see even an animal derive happiness from the endearments we bestow on it.

THE WANT OF MONEY.

"The climax of all earthly ills:
The inflation of our upward bills."
Of all the wants that torment humanity in this waning world, the want of money (says the Philadelphia North American) is the hardest borne, notwithstanding the adage that justice makes perfect. It seems to be pretty conclusively proven that this groping after happiness, which makes this universal struggle in the world, is like looking for a needle in a haystack, or the search for the philosopher's stone, or the quadrature of the circle. We have no money and that we have no happiness without it. Those that have it find that they can have none with it. We are always ready to exclaim: "Will Fortune never come with both hands full."
And where her fair words still in fustian let—
She either gives a stomach, and no food—
Such are the poor in health; or else a feast,
And takes away the stomach—such are the rich.
That have abundance and enjoy it not."
But this is very feeble consolation to the poverty-stricken, who always flatter themselves that, had they funds, they would annihilate the world by the good use they put them to. One would think from the general grumbling about empty pockets, that there was now-a-days precious little money left in this part of the world, and that destitution was about to be the fate of every body. Yet things go on as usual. There seems to be just as much luxuriance and extravagance as ever; just as many good dinners are eaten; just as many fine dresses worn; balls and parties are no more uncommon than they used to be, and some favored few ride about in their handsome carriages with just as much nonchalance as they could afford it as well as formerly. And these very people who riot in all the comforts and superfluities of life, are often those who entertain their friends with what appears to be the fall of interest, and the difficulty of finding investments for cash, with terrible details of hardness of the times, of arrears and diminished incomes.
It is a singular characteristic of man that he takes pleasure in the contemplation of his misery. He likes to see them forth to show to some attentive neighbor, and he cannot fail to be observed that those who are the readiest to hearken to those pitiful tales are always popular with their suffering friends. Sometimes a very amiable friendly display of self between two friends, commencing to each other their respective mishaps, and as one relates his hazardous experiences, it quickens in the other the recollection of many a terrible event in his past life, which, if it had not been for this conversation, he might have totally forgotten. We have lately encountered a summary of the misery attendant upon the want of money, made up with so much feeling and skill as could only be taught by experience. It will be read with interest by a great many, for the very reason we have mentioned above, that people like to be told of their miseries. Hazlett is the writer of it:
"It is among the miseries of the want of money not to be able to pay your rent, or to do that, or to have nothing left for the water to be stopped at a turn-spike gate and forced to turn back; not to venture to call a hackney coach in a shower of rain (when you have only one shilling left yourself, it is a bore to have it taken out of your pocket by a fiend, who comes into your house, eating peaches in a hot summer's day, and demanding you to pay for the coach in which he visits you)—not to be able to make an investment by which you might make your fortune, and yet out of all your difficulties or to find a letter lying at a country post office and not to have money to free it, and to be obliged to return for it the next day; or to be invited to spend a week with your friend in the country and not to have money to pay your passage in the coach or steamboat; or to go to a public garden with a very pretty girl; who is very fond of ice cream and does not hesitate to say so much to your discomfort, you not having money to pay for it.
Another of the greatest miseries of a want of money is the tap of a dun at your door, or the pious silence when you expect it; the uneasy sense of shame at the approach of your tormentor; the wish to meet, and yet to shun the encounter; the disposition to bully, yet fear of irritating; the real and sham excuses; the submission to impertinences; the assurance of a speedy supply; the disingenuousness you practice on him, and yourself; the degradation in the eyes of others and your own. Oh! it is wretched to have to confront a just and oppressed demand, and to be without the means to satisfy it; to deceive the confidence that has been placed in you; to forfeit your credit; to be placed at the power of another, to be indebted to his lenity; to stand convicted of having played the knave or the fool; and to have no way left to escape contempt but by incurring pity."
According to nature's laws, causes always produce effects, but human law, a single cause may deprive us of all our effects.

From the New York Atlas.
JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

This individual is a living example of what industry, perseverance and determination will do, when their aim is directed towards a single object. Of humble origin, without education, industry, and good industry—has won him a fortune superior to that of any individual in our own country, and exceeded by few in any other.
John Jacob Astor is a native of one of the German Provinces on the Rhine; his age is nearly eighty. He arrived in this country soon after the Revolutionary war, in a Hamburg trader, commanded by Captain Clarke, a well-known ship master of the time.
His first employment was in a fur or skin store, at low prices. Little could the poor young German, at that day, have imagined he would become the fortunate possessor of the whole blocks that he daily traversed on his slavish rounds, or that for the single package of furs he carried he should be owner of more value of rich beaver than it contained skins—that he should own more bank stock than all the banks in the country then contained—and that ships from every quarter of the globe laden with the richest products, should all be his property. It was so to be.
Mr. Astor, having acquired, by frugality and economy, some little capital, became a speculator in skins in a small way, purchasing a little lot here and there—maters too trivial for the large dealer—and when he had accumulated something of a lot, sold that for cash to the wholesale purchaser, invariably realizing handsome profits.
Large streams from little fountains flow—the poet says, and Mr. Astor is the true illustration of the line. His small beginning soon amounted to a large sum, and he shortly took his proper rank among the principal fur merchants of the city, and was looked upon, as shrewd, enterprising and wealthy. His payments were prompt, and short credit was his motto, and he fulfilled and exacted it with all.
As time rolled on, his capital became increased to such an enormous extent that he found it necessary to make other investments to prevent from being idle. A portion he invested in city property, then of little value, but now worth millions—but the principal part he invested in a new enterprise, by establishing the American Fur Company, of which for many years he was the chief owner. This company had its agents and hunters in the far west, amongst the remote Indian tribes, scattered over our then sparsely settled territories, who traded with the aborigines for all the furs and skins they took in a season. These articles were shipped to New York, from whence they were sent abroad. By this trade, the company realized immense profits. Mr. Astor also engaged extensively in the China trade, making sometimes what would be considered by most people a fortune at a single voyage.
Just before the war he conceived the project of making a settlement on the northwest coast, or what is now called Oregon territory, for the purpose of making a general depot for the fur purchased in that region, and whence his ships, after completing their cargoes, could sail direct for China. This settlement, called Astoria, proved unsuccessful; the natives capturing the ships, which he had fitted out for the purpose, and murdering almost every soul on board.
Mr. Astor's name had now become familiar throughout the commercial world. It was known and recognized in Europe, India, in fact, everywhere that commerce existed. His credit was without bounds.
It would be mere recapitulation to mention the various enterprises of Mr. Astor. They all relate to commerce, and all resulted in filling his already heaped up coffers. Some fifteen years ago he went to Europe, where one of his daughters, a woman of great piety and worth, married a German count. She has since deceased. Mr. Astor was absent two or three years.
He sold out his interest in the fur company some years ago, and has retired entirely from his commercial affairs. His son, William B. Astor, has now the chief management in the investment of his vast property on bonds and mortgages—a business which requires the constant employment of numerous agents and clerks. Eric Green Hatrick is the confidential clerk of John Jacob, and we hope, as we believe, the latter will not forget him in his will.
Mr. Astor has always borne the name of being close or hard with those who became unfortunate or in his debt, showing them no more lenity than the law allowed them. It is said that if the interest is not always promptly paid, he instantly forecloses a mortgage, and generally buys the property in himself; oftentimes, in this manner, doubling the money advanced. Rich men are not apt to be over charitable.
It is said by those who have the best opportunity of knowing, that he has left in his will, a large sum for the purpose of erecting a public library. We trust this is the case. The splendid hotel known as the Astor House is now the property of his son William. John Jacob has two sons, besides several daughters, and numerous grand children.

He seldom goes out except in fine weather, and his health is feeble. His fortune is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five millions of dollars.

The British Apprentices System.—It is stated in a New Orleans paper, on the authority of a Jamaica Journal, that three ships, the Glen Huntly, of 3800 tons burden, the Arabian, of 3200 tons, and the Senator, of 3450 tons, are about to proceed to Sierra Leone and the coast of Western Africa for the purpose of procuring negroes for the colonies. The ultimate destination of the first-named is Jamaica; the second will deposit her cargo in British Guiana; the third at Trinidad.
The negroes thus transported from Africa to the West India and other colonies are not brought as slaves; because England has set herself foremost among the nations to suppress the slave trade. They are called apprentices; they are indentured to the planters for a term of years, fourteen, we believe, and at the end of that term they are to be set free with a certain sum by way of remuneration. Whether the term of fourteen years means a definite period—what securities there are to secure the apprentice of his liberation at the end of it—what the regulations of the system are generally, we have no means of knowing.
The necessity for procuring these supplies of laborers arises from the unwillingness of the emancipated negroes to work. The estates were going to ruin; production was annually diminished, and the fears of the West India proprietors conjured up the most alarming images of approaching calamities under the policy of the British Government towards the colonies. Various efforts were made to obtain laborers. Emigration was set on foot and encouraged from the populous districts of Great Britain; but it was found that the climate of the tropics, opposed a fatal obstacle to such a scheme. Our readers have not forgotten the attempt made by British agents in this country and in our own city, some two years ago, to induce the free colored people to go to Guyana, Trinidad and Jamaica. That experiment did not succeed. As a last resort the apprenticeship plan is tried. It has been actively prosecuted for a year or so.
One result of this last enterprise—a result in fact, which might follow any large accession of colored laborers in the West India islands from any quarter—is apprehended by the planters of Cuba and other islands not belonging to Great Britain. By increasing the black population by annual importations—the numerical superiority of that race, being already great—it is feared that, with the license allowed them in the British islands, commotions will follow to terminate in the final destruction of the whites. The example of St. Domingo is not forgotten, and if disturbances should break out in the British islands the ill effects might extend to the contiguous islands, not British.—Balt. Amer.
Interchange with Foreign Nations.—In 1842 the United States had 127 Political and Consular Agents in foreign countries;—9 Ministers Plenipotentiary, with salaries of 9,000 dollars each, besides 9,000 outfit; four Secretaries of Legation with a salary each of 2,000 dollars; one minister Resident, (Commodore Porter, at Constantinople), with a salary of 6,000; one Dragoman, (legation at Constantinople), eleven Charge d'Affaires with salaries each of 4,500; and one hundred and fifty-four Consuls and Commercial Agents.
France has 195 political and Consular Agents abroad, ten Ambassadors, with salaries varying from 9,375 to 50,350 dollars; twenty-one Ministers Plenipotentiary, with salaries varying from 4,084 to 18,750 dollars; two Charge d'Affaires; three Secretaries of Embassies; fifteen Attaches; twenty-four Consuls General with salaries varying from 2,800 to 6,750 dollars; and eighty-seven Consuls of the first and second class, whose salaries vary from 1,500 to 2,500 dollars. The salary of the French Consul at Canton is fixed at 7,500 dollars.
As Dead as a Herring.—The herring is a delicate fish, which is killed by a very small degree of violence. Whenever it is taken out of the water, even though it seems to have received no hurt, it gives a squeak and instantly expires; and though it be thrown directly back into the water, it never recovers; hence arose the proverb "as dead as a herring."
A Wedding.—The Boston Bulletin publishes an account of a magnificent wedding which took place in that city on Wednesday evening. The bride wore jewels worth \$10,000, a face veil worth 1,200, and the whole expense of the affair was \$15,000.
A Respectable Snow-drift.—A late number of the N. Y. Journal, in speaking of the late snow storm, says that between Auburn and Syracuse the snow was twenty-five feet deep for a long distance on the track; and that east of Utica there was a long place where it was near forty feet deep.
A Heavy Verdict.—A verdict of \$10,000 damages has been rendered against a young man in New York for seduction.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, April 9.
Another Attack.—Attempted Homicide in the Hall, and during the Session of the House of Representatives.—Mr. McGowan and Mr. Bratton.

We take up our pen with extreme reluctance, to record an event without its parallel in the history of Pennsylvania, and one which, while it must attach, in the minds of most men, and under any circumstances, some degree of odium to the lower branch of our Legislature, must consign it to immortal infamy, if it does not vindicate its own reputation, and the character of the Commonwealth, by condign punishment of the author or authors of the indignity.

This morning the State Capital Gazette was issued, with the following article under its editorial head:

"YOU SHALL BOTH HAVE OFFICE IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE, IF YOU VOTE FOR THE TYLER CANDIDATE FOR STATE PRINTER." as J. Porter Brawley said to McGowan and Bacon. "Agreed," was the response, and they did vote for him.

To understand the above rightly, it will be necessary to state, that on the first day's trial in the Convention to elect a State Printer, Mr. McGowan, who from Moyamensing, in the lower end of the county of Philadelphia, and Mr. Bacon, who is from Kensington, in the upper section of the same county, both voted for Mr. Bratton, the caucus candidate for State Printer. When the Convention met on Friday, for another trial, Messrs. McGowan and Bacon both, unexpectedly to every one, voted for "Dimock," the Governor's candidate.

They got that they were "bought up" were then and have since been whispered about.

With this explanation, we proceed with our narrative.

Immediately after copies of the paper containing the above article were distributed in the House, Mr. McGowan came up to Mr. Bratton, the publisher of the Gazette, who was standing to the left of the Speaker's chair, back near to the entrance of the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and asked him, if he was the author of that article? Mr. Bratton said he was. Mr. McGowan, it is said, swore at him, calling him a damned rascal, or some such term, and spit in his face at the same time, throwing the paper at him. Before he had an opportunity to do any thing more, Mr. Bratton caught him by the vest collar, but upon feeling his hold, Mr. McGowan raised a chair, and struck him on the temple, inflicting a rather bad wound.

With a view to be kept in mind by those who read this, that while this was going on, the House was in regular session for business, having the bill relative to sale of the main line of State Canals and Railroads, under consideration; and that it all occurred on the floor of the Chamber.

Mr. B. then seized hold of the chair with both hands, and was pressing Mr. McG. back, when the latter, relinquishing the chair, drew from an inner pocket on the left breast of his frock coat, a dirk-knife, raising it suddenly and turning quickly in his hand for a blow. Mr. Bratton at once dropped the chair, and fled behind the Speaker's rostrum, and around to the right of the Clerk's desk, where McGowan caught up to him, and there, in the presence of the assembled representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, drove the uplifted knife into his back, but the blow alighting fortuitously on his left shoulder blade, the wound inflicted, though an ugly gash, was not serious. No second blow was struck, we believe, for the members rushed in and arrested the further progress of the homicide. The knife was taken from McGowan and proved to have been bent into a curve, by meeting with the resistance of the shoulder bone. The force and good will with which the blow was given may be estimated from this fact, though, it is possible that the impetus of the motion of running gave unusual force to the blow.

While this scene was going on, and after it had closed, the greatest and most intense excitement prevailed: the whole house was in commotion—the members rushed from their seats into the area before the Speaker's chair—business for the time being was almost suspended.

After the knife was taken from McGowan, he proceeded to his seat; and McGowan was taken into the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the extent of his injuries examined.

As soon as order could be restored somewhat, Mr. Deford offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three, to examine and report on the circumstances of the assault, which was agreed to without debate, with an amendment, increasing the committee to five, and giving it power to send for persons and papers.

The speaker appointed the following members as the committee: Messrs. Deford, Elwell, Morris, Hahn and Skinner.

An hour or so after this, a constable came to the door of the House, with a magistrate's warrant for McGowan's arrest, on the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill. There was no power to execute the warrant on Mr. McGowan while he was in the House; but at the suggestion of some of his friends, he came out and surrendered himself, when he was taken before Justice Snyder and bound over in \$10,000 for his appearance to answer on the charge laid in the warrant.

The above is a plain statement of the facts as they occurred. We have endeavored to give them correctly, without bias or prejudice of any kind, and think we have succeeded.

What steps the House ought to take, under these circumstances, is not hard to determine. If the action of former legislatures is to be a guide. If McGowan was

expelled for spilling in Mr. Higgin's face, what would be the fate of one who not only spilt in a man's face, but attempts to commit homicide and strike another in the presence of the whole legislative body?

We copy the following from the *Pekin (Ill.) Patriot* of the 22d ult.

Most Distressing Occurrence.—We are just informed of a most melancholy accident, that took place on one of the prairies in the Western part of the State. A family of emigrants, eleven in number, while on their way to Iowa, were frozen to death in their wagon. The horses stopped at a house, when the inmates, not seeing any one near the wagon, were induced by mere curiosity to make a close examination. Upon looking into the wagon they were horror struck at the appalling spectacle which presented itself to their view.

The father and nine children were lying dead in the bottom of the wagon; the mother, probably the last survivor, was sitting up and holding the reins as if dying.

We did not learn the name of this unfortunate family or from what part of the country they were removing.

The Police of Philadelphia have arrested several persons engaged in circulating counterfeit ten dollar notes of the Western Bank of Philadelphia. They also found in a house on Saturday, which they had suspected for some time past, quantities of bank note paper, ink, &c.

Joe Smith versus Miller.—In the *New York* paper called the *Times and Seasons*, of March 1st, Joe Smith, the Mormon humbug, addresses a communication to the editor, which closes with the following impudent announcement:

"Therefore, hear this, O Earth! the Lord will not come to reign over the righteous in this world in 1843, nor until every thing for the bridegroom is ready."

The *Milwaukee* attempted to lecture in St. Louis on the evening of the 29th. There was a tremendous assemblage, which became a tremendous mob. The lecturer was booed, or pelted, and dragged from the stage on which they stood. They finally, however, made their escape.

Starvation in Ohio.—The editor of the *Columbus Journal* gives a lamentable account of the destruction of live stock in the north western counties of Ohio, consequent upon the severity of the winter. In Putnam county alone, it was estimated that 200 head of cattle and 600 swine had perished; and in Van Wert county, the number of dead and dying hogs lying along the roads exceeded any thing of the kind ever before seen or heard of in that quarter. The deer, wild turkeys, and all descriptions of game, had suffered with the rest. In Allen county, the woods were full of dead hogs. At Toledo, and west and north of that place, the scarcity of fodder was very great, and oats had risen from 15 to 20 cents a bushel.

Another Disappearance.—An individual named Shipman, who has been engaged for ten or twelve years in carrying money, &c., for the brokers and others between Philadelphia and New York, disappeared one day last week. He started from Philadelphia in the cars and on his way got out and returned to Philadelphia in a buggy and took passage for the west. The sum of money in his possession is variously estimated at from \$20,000 to 150,000. He has always borne a high character, and the belief that he has absconded does not yet seem to be settled. It is stated that he frequently has had and would hereafter have had opportunities of absconding with greatly larger sums of money, and it is also said that he did not take the earlier and last line for the west but waited for a later and a slow line. It is another mystery. *Examiner.*

Lusus Nature.—A hen, belonging to Benj. Gallaway, Esq. of Weakley county, Tennessee, was some time ago bitten by a rattlesnake, but by proper attention, the wound was cured. However, strange to tell, we are informed, that every egg laid since that time by this hen has a picture of a rattlesnake represented upon the shell. Mr. Gallaway, who is afraid to use these eggs in the family, has kept them, and will with pleasure exhibit them to the inspection of the incredulous. *Mills Pt. Herald.*

Vermont Sugar.—It is estimated by the Montpelier Watchman that the maple sugar produced in that State the present season, at the low price of five cents per pound, will amount to 1,000,000 dollars. This will make the quantity of sugar about 20,000 hhd. In 1840 the quantity was but 5,500 hhd.

Every Man a Lawyer in Maine.—The Legislature of Maine passed a law at its recent session to admit every person of good moral character to the practice of the law in that State. It passed the Senate with only one opposing vote. A similar law was passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire at its last session.

Got Right Again.—John W. Baer, the Buckeye Blacksmith, is again on the stump lecturing on behalf of the Temperance Reform and Harry Clay. So he is right every way.

Great Britain buys annually of the United States sixty million dollars' worth of produce, two thirds of which is cotton. Massachusetts buys of the other States forty-two millions of dollars' worth annually.

Important from St. Domingo.—By the arrival at New Orleans of the brig *Orchilla*, from Jacmel, which place she left about the 20th ultimo, we learn that intelligence had been received there a few days prior to her departure that President Boyer had fled the island, leaving it in complete possession of the insurgents.

The *Orchilla* brought no papers, and hence nothing is yet known of the particulars of the events which led to the abandonment of the country by the President, but it is inferred that the Revolutionary party have been entirely successful. This news was generally credited at Jacmel.

The report states that President Boyer had taken refuge for the time on board an English man-of-war, his immediate destination supposed to be Jamaica.

From Campeachy.—The schooner *Margaret Ann* arrived at New Orleans on Saturday week in five days from Campeachy.

The brave and persevering citizens of Campeachy still held out against the Mexicans, who continued to throw into the town from the surrounding heights heavy shot and shells. The arrival of winter, however, from sea, was anxiously looked for by the besieged.

The Mexican fleet were lying off Pointe Desconcedas, where they landed three thousand men on the 19th ultimo. These troops were marching into the interior towards Merida.

The gun boats of Campeachy were cruising off that port, and were seen by the *Margaret Ann* twenty miles at sea.

It was the intention of the Campeachy forces to attack Merida on the 22nd of March by land and sea. *Bulletin.*

From Texas.—By the arrival at New Orleans of the steam packet *New York*, we have Galveston dates to the 29th ultimo. From former advices it appeared that Judge Robinson, one of the Texian prisoners captured by Gen. Wolf at San Antonio, had been entrusted with official propositions for an accommodation between the two countries.

By this arrival the terms of the proposed arrangement have transpired, and are as follows:

GALVESTON, March 27, 1843.
To the Editor of the Times.

Sir: A few hours since I arrived here from Vera Cruz via New Orleans, and will leave immediately for Washington, to lay before his excellency the President the basis upon which the war between Mexico and Texas may possibly be terminated, which basis or propositions emanate from and bear the signature of Gen. Santa Anna, President of Mexico.

1st. It is proposed that Texas should acknowledge the sovereignty of Mexico.

2d. A general act of amnesty to be passed for past acts in Texas.

3d. Texas to form an independent department of Mexico.

4th. Texas to be represented in the general Congress.

5th. Texas to institute or originate all local laws, rules, and regulations.

6th. No Mexican troops under any pretext whatever to be stationed in Texas.

These are the principal bases of a projected treaty and other important points to be submitted to the President and the people, and if they should be adopted by them, will give us, among other important advantages, peace and a release of our countrymen now in prison, and a market for our staple product, cotton, at 25 cents per pound at the Mexican ports in specie, or 40 cents per pound at a distance from 200 to 300 miles from the coast.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES W. ROBINSON.

The *Galveston Citizen*, which publishes the foregoing propositions, speaks of them in a decidedly favorable manner, and demands for them a serious and respectful consideration. The *Times*, on the other hand, remarks that—

"Whatever impressions a superficial consideration of those propositions may excite—however pleased we may at the moment be with the flattering deductions of Judge Robinson founded upon them, we have no hesitation in expressing our decided conviction that upon calm and mature reflection they will be every reflecting Texian, consigned to the contempt which alone they merit."

INDIAN TREATY.
The Madisonian publishes, officially, the ratified treaty made with the Sac and Fox Indians on the 14th of October last by John Chambers, Esq. United States Commissioner. By this treaty the tribes of Sac and Foxes cede to the United States, forever, all the lands west of the Mississippi river to which they have any claim or title, or in which they have any interest whatever, reserving a right to occupy a portion of the land ceded for a term of three years from the time of signing the treaty. In consideration of this cession the United States agree to pay annually to the Sac and Foxes an interest of five per cent, upon the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, and to pay their debts mentioned in a schedule annexed to the treaty amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight thousand, five hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-four cents.

It is made the duty of the President of the United States, as soon after the ratification of the treaty as may be convenient, to assign a tract of land suitable for Indian purposes, to the Sac and Foxes for a permanent and perpetual residence for them and their descendants, which tract shall be upon the Missouri river or some of its waters. *Baltimore American.*

The Locofoco papers are gradually defining their positions on the Governor and Anti Governor question. There is a curious pretty fight going on among them at present as one would wish to see.

The Recent Cold Weather.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligence*, for whom he kept a diary of the weather for some forty years back, makes quotations from it to show that the coldness and snows of the recent season are not without frequent precedents. He says—

Man's memory as to the seasons is very uncertain, when speaking of twenty or thirty years gone by; the remarks upon the weather of the last month prove this.

On a perusal of my diary, I find that on the 17th of April, 1803, there was a great snow storm.

1804, 9th March, there was a great snow storm, and cold through the month.

1809, much snow fell, which commenced on the 13th of March. On the 27th, the cold was extreme; no vegetation whatever during the month.

1816, 28d March, a great snow storm. Twenty days of this month was cold frozen weather.

1817, 31st March, a great snow storm, little or no vegetation during this month.

1820, 2d April, being Easter Sunday, there was a great fall of snow, the forward cherry trees being in full bloom at the time.

1821, 27th March, a snow storm—before and after that day it was extremely cold; no vegetation, wheat fields look barren; not a tinge of verdure to day; earth frozen as solid as a rock.

The snow in Maine is now said to be four feet deep, on an average, throughout the State. So much snow has not fallen during any winter for forty years.

By an accurate measurement, kept by Professor Cleveland, of Brunswick, the snow is ascertained to have fallen fifteen feet since the commencement of cold weather.

The Right Spirit.—The Virginians conduct their political campaigns much more sensibly than we of the North do. Both parties assemble together and are addressed by their candidates in turn, each of whom advocates his claim to their support by a declaration of principles, and the course he will pursue, if elected. These discussions, in the presence of both parties, are conducted with the utmost order and decorum; and the violent and uncourteous language towards political opponents, too frequently heard at our popular gatherings, in the North, would not be tolerated in a political assembly of Virginians. They are now in the midst of an exciting Congressional campaign, in Virginia, and as a happy example of their mode of conducting it, we clip the following from a Baltimore paper:

Fine Spirit.—Mr. Bolls and Mr. J. W. Jones are the opposing candidates for Congress in the Richmond (Va.) district. They recently met at Llanover Court house, and had a long discussion before the people. A letter in the *Richmond Enquirer* says—

"The audience dispersed in a very good humor. I may say, in the best humor I ever saw, after a political discussion; and Mr. Bolls and Mr. Jones went home together to Mr. Bolls' house, where, of course, a discussion of the rites of hospitality superseded all most in regard even to the rights of the States."

What Captain Tyler Expects.—The Madisonian announces, with quite a flourish of drums and trumpets, that President Tyler, so far from desiring a third party, expects in six months that his Administration will be sustained by three-fourths of the Locofoco party in the country. A reasonable man, that Captain Tyler! Having devoured Mr. Clay and the Whigs he is now preparing to swallow three-fourths of our friends the Locofocos. If the victims are willing there will be no difficulty on Mr. Tyler's part, for it is clear that he can be made to "swallow" any thing. *Lancaster Exam.*

Wants to be Governor.—Gen. G. M. Keim has declined to run again for Congress from the Berks district, Pa., and Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg is to go back. Gen. Keim evidently means to be the next Governor, forgetting that the election comes in 1844, when the Clay boys will have a word to say in the premises.

Connecticut Elections.—At the recent election in Connecticut, the whole vote polled was about 65,000, of which the Whigs have polled about 25,000, the Locofocos 27,300, and the abolitionists and scattering 2,000. The State was divided for members of Congress last winter by the Locofocos; and they have consequently elected the entire delegation, although the Whigs poll very nearly one half of the entire vote of the State. The Whigs have gained considerably from last year.

Rhode Island.—The final result of the recent election is stated in the Providence Journal. The total vote cast for Fenner, the Law and Order candidate for Governor, was 9140; and for Carpenter (Dane) 7393—majority for Fenner, 1747. The Senate stands 24 Law and Order men to 7 Dancers; the House of Representatives 50 Law and Order men to 19 Dancers.

Railroads in the United States.—The aggregate length of all the railroads completed and in operation in the United States is 4443 miles, which exceeds the total length of the railroads of all other countries combined. The cost thus far is estimated at one hundred millions of dollars; the iron imported from England making an item of thirteen millions.

American Manufactures.—The Boston Mercantile Journal of Saturday says: "The *Barques Niagara*, which cleared to day for London takes on 400 bales of cotton of American manufacture."

From the *Baltimore American*.
MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND VALLEY.

In the Report made by Mr. Barrow, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Commerce in the Senate of the U States during the late session, some statistics are given relative to the trade and resources of the Mississippi River and Valley.

It may be worth while to recapitulate some of these, since it is altogether probable that many of us in the Atlantic States are really unacquainted with the actual extent and growing greatness of that vast region whose productive powers, yet in its early stages, is now supplying, and must continue in still greater degrees to supply, the materials of a commerce already great and likely to become unequalled in richness, variety and amount.

The area of the Mississippi Valley in its whole extent, is about five or six hundred thousand square miles, watered by about twenty great tributaries of its chief stream. The soil of this immense region is fertile, and stretching from the twenty ninth degree of latitude up to the forty seventh, it yields in lavish abundance, almost every variety of production necessary to human wants.

The extent of practicable steam navigation within three limits is not less than twenty thousand miles. Fifty years ago the mighty streams affording these facilities, glided through unbroken forests or wild prairies. Painted savages stood upon the banks and saw their grim features in the water; the only vessel that skimmed their surface was the bark canoe. At present the region comprises nine States and two Territories, with a population of near seven millions.

Before the introduction of steam navigation which dates upon the waters of the Mississippi about 1817, the trade of the upper Mississippi and Missouri scarcely existed; and the whole upward commerce of New Orleans was conveyed in about twenty barges, carrying each about one hundred tons, and making but one trip a year. Each voyage in those days was about equivalent to a *Grand Indian* or *Chippewa* voyage now. On the upper Ohio about one hundred and fifty keel boats were employed, even about thirty tons burden; they made the trip to and fro between Pittsburgh and Louisville about three times a year.

The entire uppage of the boats moving in the Ohio and lower Mississippi was then about 6,500 tons. In 1821 the steam navigation of the Mississippi had risen to 230 boats, and a tonnage of 89,000, while about 90,000 persons were estimated to be employed in the trade, either as crews, builders, woodcutters, or loaders of the vessels.

In 1842 the navigation was as follows: There were 450 steamers, averaging each 200 tons, and making an aggregate tonnage of 90,000; so that it has a good deal more than doubled in eight years. Valued at \$80 the ton, they cost about \$7,000,000, and are navigated by nearly 16,000 persons, at thirty five to each.

Besides these steamers there are about 4,000 flatboats, which cost each \$105, are managed by five hands apiece, (or 20,000 persons) and make an annual expense of \$1,380,000. The estimated annual expense of the steam navigation, including 15 per cent for wear and tear, is \$13,618,000. If in 1834 they employed an aggregate of 93,000 persons, they must now occupy at least 180,000.

The steamers running from New Orleans to the more distant points in the great valley make from eight to fifteen trips a year; while those carrying the trade from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville to St. Louis perform some thirty annual trips. Others run between still nearer ports, and make more frequent voyages. At an average of twenty voyages a year, the collective annual freight of these steamers on the Western waters would be 1,800,000 tons. If four thousand flat boats, each of seventy five tons, be added, it will appear that the total annual freight of the navigation on those waters exceeds two millions of tons.

The value of the downward trade in New Orleans is estimated at \$120,000,000 annually; the upward or return trade is reckoned at about \$100,000,000. Thus the entire value of the commodities conveyed on the waters of the Mississippi amounts upon the best estimate to the enormous sum of two hundred and twenty millions of dollars per annum. This amount is but thirty millions less than the entire value of the foreign trade of the United States, exports and imports, in 1841.

This vast trade has grown up and expanded at little or no expense to the nation in the way of facilitating or protecting it. In behalf of our foreign commerce the Government builds light houses & fortifications; prepares harbors; maintains a navy; regards it in the negotiations of treaties. The Report presents strongly the claims of our internal Western trade to the attention of the Government. At its prodigious rate of growth it must soon outstrip utterly our foreign commerce.

Not one tenth of the fertile lands of the great Mississippi Valley is yet occupied; the resources of that immense region are comparatively untouched. What within the next ten years extend in new developments of national wealth in that quarter?

An appropriation of a million of dollars is asked by the Committee for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and its principal tributaries. The annual losses on these rivers were as much as the amount here called for; it is further stated that the amount paid for insurance on the Western steam boats alone, without including their cargoes, is equal to the proposed appropriation; and a great part of the amount is paid for insurance on account of the danger of the navigation.

It was not in vain that these forcible representations were made to Congress.

An appropriation was voted for removing obstructions from the western rivers; but the amount, we believe, was less than the sum asked for by the Senate's committee. It will no doubt henceforth be a part of the policy of the Government to take due care of the vast inland trade of the country as well as of our foreign commerce.

Runaway State Treasurer.—The Mississippi papers bring an account of the running away of Richard S. Graves, treasurer of that State, with over \$140,000 good funds in his possession. From the New Orleans *Tropic* we learn that Gov. Tucker made an affidavit, upon which Chief Justice Sharkey had Graves arrested and brought before him. The examination continued several days, and pending which the aforesaid Graves escaped from his guard, and made off to parts unknown. The Governor has issued a proclamation offering \$1000 reward for his apprehension.

The *Vicksburg Whig* gives the following additional particulars:

It appears that Graves obtained permission of his guard to visit his wife in her chamber about 2 o'clock yesterday, and the guard feeling too much delicacy to interrupt him, waited patiently for him to take his nap out, until at last becoming weary they knocked at the door and demanded to see him. Mrs. Graves whispered and said he was asleep, and begged he should not be disturbed, and pointed to the bed where he was supposed to be reposing soundly. At about 8 o'clock, however, the guard declared he had slept enough, and entered into the room for the purpose of waking him, when lo and behold! they found a lady snugly occupying the bed, and Graves missing. Her attire appeared, had dressed herself in female apparel, and walked out in the presence of the guard. During the time that Graves was supposed to be asleep, a large lively negro girl went in and out of the room several times, and as repudiators are never particular about colors, it is supposed Chocow took the negro's clothes, blacked his face a shade or two, and walked out.

From the U. S. Gazette.
GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

The editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser* gives a biographical sketch of the late Gen. John Armstrong, who died a few days since near the city of New York.

Gen. Armstrong was a native of Pennsylvania. He was an officer in the Revolutionary Army, and was an aid of Gen. Merrier. He first distinguished himself by the authorship of the famous "Newburg Letters," which, as the army was about to be dissolved without payment to the officers, called upon the whole to hold themselves together as an army, and demand payment of Congress.

It will be recollected that the first of these letters caused Washington great uneasiness. It raised a storm which was not to be met at once. He therefore alluded to the matter in the latter, and the proposition in his next general order. Another letter came with increased severity. Washington addressed the officers, and they limited their action to a respectful application to Congress. The Commercial adds the following:

"In this connection we will repeat an incident once related to us by the late Major Fairlie, of this city. The Major was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army at the close of the war—a young man, full of spirit and enthusiasm, and ready for adventure. He had thoughtlessly been induced to embark in the project of Armstrong, and was accustomed to meet in conference with the officers who had been seduced to join the conspiracy—not, however, that they thought it exactly a conspiracy, but only a combination of patriotic men to obtain their rights—to demand that justice to which they were entitled at the hands of a country they had been serving so faithfully and so long. The last meeting of the conspirators, according to the Major's relation, was broken up in a most unexpected manner, and under circumstances which effectually prevented their ever convening again. They were assembled in the night, thirty or forty of them—ardent, hot-headed young men—in a place, as they supposed, of perfect secrecy, and without the knowledge, as they imagined, of any who were not in the plot. There they were, in a long room, as snug as so many mice in a cheese, maintaining their plans, and not doubting of their success, when suddenly the door was opened, and in stalked the majestic form of Washington! He walked directly through the room, with solemn visage and lofty tread, glancing his eye at the conspirators neither hand until he reached the head of the room, when he turned round, and gave them a look of mingled sorrow and indignation, which went to their inmost souls. 'Never,' said the Major to us, 'have I seen such a look; and never did a set of fellows feel cheaper than we did. They shrank off as they could, and I, for my part,' he added, 'never knew how I got away!'

General Armstrong distinguished himself as a Minister at Paris, but he lost nearly all his credit by the loss of Washington city, when he was "Secretary of war," where he was charged with a total neglect of means to defend the Capital of the nation, even after he had been expressly ordered to supply means for its defense.

That was the end of Gen. Armstrong's public career. He appeared to lose no opportunity to evade, and he was a vigorous writer; evidently more skilled in the theory than in the practice of war, understanding better what an officer should not, than how to do it himself.

The city of Washington is still menaced with a gang of daring thieves and burglars.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. April 17, 1843.

The Legislature will adjourn tomorrow. It is high time, to save what little reputation they have left.

The Fracas at Harrisburg.

In the first column of the preceding page will be found an account of a disgraceful affair which took place on the floor of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, a few days ago. A committee, it will be noticed, was appointed to report on the subject. That committee reported the facts of the case on Tuesday last, which agree in general with the account we publish to-day. A motion was then made to expel Mr. McGowan from the House, and Mr. Bratton from coming within the bar of the Hall during the session. A substitute was offered to merely reprimand McGowan. This led to a debate of the most exciting character, in which threats of cow-hiding, &c. and abuse of the press and each other formed a large part. The question was finally taken on the motion to "reprimand" only, which was lost, 85 to 48. [Marshall and Myers voted in the affirmative.] The next vote would have probably expelled him; but before it could be done, Mr. Pessin presented to the Speaker a communication from Mr. McGowan resigning his seat. This bars further proceedings.

Mr. Foreman of Lancaster, has been receiving very rough left handed compliments from his political friends at home, for his vote to sustain the Governor's veto. A county meeting was to be held on Saturday last to give an expression of opinion upon his conduct.

Great Riot and Fire at Canton.

An arrival from New York brings intelligence that there was an alarming riot at Canton on the 11th of December, in which the foreign factories were set on fire, and pillaged, and an immense amount of damage done. This affair will no doubt lead to fresh hostilities between them and the British, unless ample satisfaction be made. A number of the rioters have already been executed.

Sharp Treatment.—A colored gentleman named John Cannon, was sentenced last week at Chambersburg, to twelve years imprisonment in the Penitentiary on two indictments for burglary and larceny; another named James Lewis, three years, for receiving the stolen goods. The Repository says: "When the dorkies in the Court-house heard this sentence pronounced, they were so frightened that the very wool on their heads began to uncurl itself, and one of them, a hard looking case, exclaimed, 'Judge Thomson, he used to be hard-nut on us niggers, but dis new Judge he harder yit. My God! whod be a nigger now! We da'sent steal a chicken or we gits nine months or a year in de jail, and for wikeen a pair of pants wat you did't look, you gits two or tree year in de Penitentiary.'"

Fires.—Within the last two weeks, there have been six fires, fired by incendiaries at Hagerstown, and Congress.

A New Trade.—They have commenced shipping Pittsburg stone-coal for the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. It is put up in barrels, and forwarded by steamboats.

Jacob Cannon, Esq. of Sussex county, Delaware, and one of its wealthiest and most respectable citizens, was shot by a man named O'Day on the 8th inst. and died in a short time. The dispute arose about the collection of a small debt. He shot him first with a gun, and when he fell walked up and shot him with a pistol, in the presence of thirty or forty persons. The murderer made his escape.

Money matters in Philadelphia.—Bicknell's Reporter of Monday says:—

"Money is still abundant, and the rates heretofore quoted, 5 and 6 per cent. per annum. In illustration of the condition of affairs, we may state that real estate, which yielded 4 to 5 per cent. per annum, is now considered a very fair investment.

No change in the condition of our banks. The course of these institutions in throwing out the small Spanish coins does not give satisfaction.

The Philadelphia North American of Wednesday says that the Banks in that city have followed the precedent of New York and Boston in refusing the fractional parts of Spanish dollars at their former value, and that the Custom House, Post Office, &c. are doing the same.

Robbery of a Railroad Train.—Captain Post, of the schooner Augusta, arrived at Mobile from Havana, reports that just previous to his sailing intelligence was received of a daring robbery on the railroad near the latter city. The robbers (about fifty in number) and pieces of timber across the track so as to stop the train of cars on its passage into town, and having robbed the passengers of their money, watches, and other valuables, allowed them to proceed on their journey. A detachment of a hundred soldiers was immediately sent out from the city to arrest the plunderers, and after an encounter with them, in which several were killed on both sides, a number of the gang were captured, and brought in for trial and punishment.

The Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette states that Mr. Prober has been appointed U. S. Minister to Brazil.

Mr. Webster.

This gentleman is now on a visit to the North. It is understood that, on his departure from Washington, he left with the President his resignation of the office of Secretary of State, to take effect on the 1st of May. Several persons are spoken of to succeed him—among the rest, Tazewell and Stevenson, of Virginia.

The Bank of Pennsylvania has given notice that it will this day resume specie payments, and its regular business.

The election in New York city for Mayor and other city officers, took place on Tuesday last. Robert H. Morris (loco) was chosen by a majority of over 6000. They have also carried a large majority of the Council. There were about 48,000 votes cast, being 7,000 more than there are legal voters in the city.

The New York Canals are to be opened for navigation on the 1st of May.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—Brooklyn, N. Y., has carried 11 Whigs to 7 losses in the Councils. Last year the locos had the 11.

A Slide on the Reading Railroad.

Another slide occurred on Tuesday night, on the Reading Railroad, near Manayunk, being the third accident of the kind which has occurred at the same spot. It is estimated that 10,000 tons of rock and earth were deposited on the track, tearing up the rails and causing obstructions which will take some days to remove. The slide was occasioned by the action of the warm weather on the frost in the fissures of the rock which overhangs the road above the river.

The season in the South appears to be, relatively, as backward as it is in this section of the country. The New Orleans Bulletin of the 3d instant says:—

"The weather continues singularly unpropitious. Yesterday a cold, dismal rain fell all day. From the coast and the interior we learn that cane, which on the 1st April is usually some 3 to 5 inches high, is all destroyed in the ground, and the cotton also as far as it has been planted. Good crops of the latter articles, we understand, are never made when the spring is backward, and this season is at least a month later than usual."

The N. Y. Express says that when the U. S. Bank was in operation, the amount that Shipman, the absconding messenger, was entrusted with was almost incredible. One of the officers of the institution informs the editor of that paper that on one occasion the Bank placed in his hands over a half a million of bills and specie, and that almost every week the Bank entrusted him with sums of from one to two hundred thousand dollars—all of which he accounted for with the utmost fidelity.

Some of the Philadelphia papers intimate that Shipman was a speculator in lottery tickets.

Mexico—Texas Prisoners.

Letters have been received at New Orleans giving a detailed account of the situation of the Texan captives in Mexico. The persons taken at Meir arrived at Tacubaya, five miles from the city of Mexico, on the 15th February. In the consignment made upon their arrival they were paired in pairs, and Doctor Benjamin and Mr. Fitzgerald were killed. After the prisoners were recaptured, General Bravo ordered Meja, who was in command of the escort, to put to death every tenth man in consequence of the subsequent assassination of a Mexican officer. Meja refused to obey the order. When Santa Anna arrived in Mexico he gave orders to have them all shot indiscriminately, which were modified (though the remembrance of General Thompson and the British minister) to a decimation, as commanded by Bravo. It is hoped that even this will be revoked. We learn that three of the Perote prisoners (Judge Hutchinson, Maverick, and W. B. Jones) taken at Braxar have been liberated, and that G. B. Crittenden, one of the prisoners taken at Meir, has also been released. Van Ness was at Tacubaya. — Bee.

There is an incident connected with the Rhode Island election which strikes us as exhibiting an instance of pure patriotism.

"As the world ever witnessed. It was told to us yesterday by a friend from Providence, who was cognizant of all the circumstances. Captain Carpenter, an old shipmaster, was on his dying bed, not expected to live through the day, on Monday morning. His grave clothes were all prepared with his own knowledge. That morning he called his wife to his bedside, and said to her that he did not expect to survive the day. 'And my dear,' said he, 'I have nothing else to leave you and our children, but I want very much to leave you the legacy of a good government—I want to vote today.' Mrs. C. was of course astonished, and replied that such a thing was impossible—that he was then dying. The circumstance, however, was communicated to the presiding officer of the ward, and the ballot box was conveyed to the house of the dying patriot by an officer, he was raised in his bed, wrote his name on the law and order ticket, set back upon his bed, and in a few hours was a corpse. — New York Courier.

Revd. in Buffalo.—Much religious fervor is manifested in Buffalo. One Rev. Mr. Rogers has recently visited the Rev. Mr. Mayhew of Philadelphia, and the latter has become a member.

Father Mathew, the great Irish apostle of Temperance, it is said will visit the United States this summer.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law taxing all law suits instituted in the courts of New Orleans.

The official report of the Court Martial upon Captain Mackenzie is published. The charges against him are merely recapitulated, and are generally underwritten, 'not proven,' and it winds up thus:—

"The Court do therefore acquit Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie, of the charges and specifications preferred against him by the Secretary of the Navy."

The verdict of the Court has been approved by the President.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 3d instant has the following paragraph:—

The Mississippi Defalcation.—Mississippi is not likely to lose as much by her Treasurer as was at first expected. We learn verbally from Jackson, that soon after the departure of Graves, his wife sent to Gov. Tucker, requesting an interview. At first the Governor declined, but on the lady's sending a second time the Governor called on the lady, in company with Judge Buckner. Mrs. G. delivered to the Governor a package containing \$25,000 in gold and treasury notes, also a parcel containing state bonds which had not been examined when our informant left.

The Natchitoches (Hou.) Herald relates a most miraculous preservation of life during the recent destructive freshet in Red River. A gentleman residing at Lost Prairie, whilst returning home in his skiff, discovered a man named Anderson up a tree, where he had been for four days. The poor fellow was much exhausted, and would have undoubtedly fallen into the water, which was yet eight feet deep beneath him, had it not been for a judicious contrivance he had effected upon ascending the sapling. Lashed firmly around him were several black jack vines. These were again wound round the tree, & in this condition he sat as though in a basket, & so firmly secured that his exhausted energies were insufficient to extricate him from his situation, even should he have desired it. During the four nights he was upon the sapling the weather was extremely cold, and he was wet through.

In the same district there were lost 500 horses, 3000 cattle and hogs; and 10000 bales of cotton. An immense quantity of grain and other agricultural products were also destroyed—four planters having lost not less than 3000 bushels of corn. In some places the river was nine miles wide, and all the bayous, creeks and branches appeared like flowing rivers.

The New York Sun states that there are innumerable quantities of counterfeit coins in circulation in that city, which people daily receive and disburse, wholly ignorant of their real character and value.

The Municipal election in New Orleans resulted in the election of a majority of Whigs in the General Council, and the Councils of the three Municipalities. The General Council stands 10 Whigs to 2 opposition; First Municipality, 8 Whigs to 4 opposition; Second Municipality, 10 to 2; Third Municipality, 5 to 1.

The Columbia Chronicle says that the Whigs of South Carolina, who have been in a state of torpor for some time, begin to exhibit returning signs of animation. A notice appears in the Spartanburg Journal calling upon them to rally to the rescue, and meet in convention at the Court house on the first Monday in the month, to concert ways and means, to be represented in the Whig National Convention, which is to meet in Baltimore on the third day of May, 1843, to select suitable candidates to run on the Whig ticket for President and Vice President of the United States for the next presidential term.

Col. Monroe Edwards, the great forger, whose escape from Sing Sing prison, New York, we noted last week, was found after a long and diligent search, in the clothes of the shoe factory connected with the prison, vitiated with brandy and crackers, and intending to wait until the excitement and search was over when he could easily get off. An employer in the shoe department is supposed to be the Colonel's accessory in this attempt.

From the Cleveland Herald, April 13.—**Insanity.**—A few days since, Mr. Eul, a tailor in this city, was found in the woods about three miles from town, sitting on a log, with a Bible in his hand, swatting, as he said, the second advent. Mr. Eul has been attending the Miller meetings for some time past, and has become so much of a fanatic, that he called in compliance with the law on the subject of insane persons, consigned him to the jail for public security.

A Politician Feat.—On the afternoon of Thursday last, between two or three o'clock, Col. Edwards performed the feat of walking round the Common, at Houston outside the railing, a distance of one mile and an eighth, in seven minutes and five eighth seconds, for a purse of \$100. The time allowed 51 minutes.

Shirts.—The present mode of carting shirts to a New Orleans as abundantly as ever. There arrived there on the 1st and 3d inst. \$380,142 of this article, in 34000 boxes, and the balance from New York.

The Superior Court in New York has decided that the building of a building, by order of the Corporation, to prevent the extension of a fire, does not render the Corporation liable to the payment of damages.

The Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate of the 8th instant has the following paragraph:—

Sagacity and Affection of a Horse.—The following incident narrated to us by a friend who witnessed it, is a striking evidence of the value of that noble animal—the horse. On Sunday evening last, our informant, in company with a friend, whilst walking a short distance from the house of a public house, had his attention arrested by a horse who was standing very cautiously on three legs, and over the prostrate body of his rider, who, in a fit of intoxication, had fallen from his seat to the ground, and in such a position as to present his breast to the uplifted forefoot of the animal. Approaching cautiously it was perceived that the horse's position was a very uncomfortable one. He was standing with obvious uneasiness on three feet, with the other carefully raised from the body of the man, whilst occasionally, as if in search of some rest for it, he would gently lower his foot until it came into contact with the body, when he would immediately raise it again. He stood perfectly still, and his mane or tail was never moved from his placid position, when he placed his foot on the ground to his obvious relief.

Query? Which ranks highest in the scale of creation, the man or the horse?

Another Curious Phenomenon.—The Philadelphia Enquirer contains a letter from an officer of the United States Army saying that a very remarkable appearance was observed on the moon's disc at Fort Leavenworth, on the 14th ult. At 3 A. M. the moon, which had been obscured by a cloud for some hours, burst forth of a deep blood red color, with a black cross of equal proportions over the face, but not extending beyond the rim; while on the two sides small pieces of rainbow were visible. After continuing in this way for about an hour, the color of the moon changed to a silvery white, with the edges extended beyond the rim, and touching the rainbows. On the morning after it was seen, two splendid mock suns were visible. Mock suns are a very frequent phenomenon, especially after, when the atmosphere is heavily charged with vapor. Appearances on the moon's disc, similar to those described above, have before been observed in high latitudes, and various natural causes are assigned for them. By some they are supposed to be caused by the intersection of peculiar forms of the Aurora-Borealis between the eye and the surface of the planet.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Jacob Seehler, Mr. Jacob B. Baughman merchant, son of Mr. Jacob Baughman, of York county, to Miss Lydia Schwartz, daughter of Mr. John Schwartz, of Conowingo township, Adams county.

DIED.

On the 27th of March last, Mrs. Jane G. Youngman, wife of Mr. Thomas Youngman, of Petersburg, (Pa.) 53, in the 33rd year of her age.

On the 2d inst. Mrs. Catharine Ginter, wife of Mr. Nicholas Ginter, of McSherrytown, Adams county, in the 64th year of her age.

On the 11th inst. near Ardenville, Dauphin county, aged 2 months, a son of Mr. Robert Denoville, aged 35 years, formerly a resident of this county, and son of Hugh Denoville, deceased.

On the 14th of March, at Santa Cruz, Eugene H. Lynch, and on the 19th, Edward A. Lynch, both of Maryland. They were men of fine talents, and high promise.

GETTYSBURG

Female Seminary.

THE Annual Examination of the Young Ladies, will take place on Thursday next, the 20th inst. The friends of the Students and the Public generally are respectfully invited to attend. The exercises will commence at 10 A. M.

HENRY W. THORP, Principal.

NOTICE TO

Delinquent Collectors.

THE Collectors of County and State Taxes for the year 1841 are hereby notified, to settle off their Duuplicates before the 30th day of May next, so that that time suits will be instituted to recover the same.

Collectors of the Tax for 1842 are also notified that money is much needed in the Treasury; and that it is highly important their Duuplicates should also be settled off without delay.

By order of the Commissioners, ROBERT G. HARPER, Clerk.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the manufacture of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

in all its various branches, on Chambersburg street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Drug Store of Samuel H. Burkholder, where he will at all times keep on hand a large assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

at prices to suit the times. The subscriber will also attend to making and putting up HOUSE SPOUTING, at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, April 17.

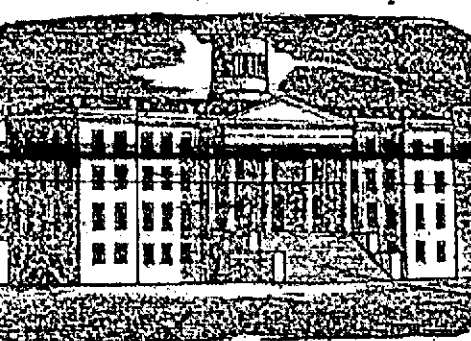
N. B. The highest price given for Old Copper, Paper, and Lead, is six cents per lb. W. H. P.

Preparatory Department

OF

PENNSA COLLEGE,

Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn.



M. L. STORVER, A. M. Principal.
JACOB SAND, A. M. Assistant.
W. A. RENOVA, Teacher of Writing.

THE Faculty of Pennsylvania College would call the attention of the public to this institution, which has now been in successful operation for upwards of ten years, during which time they have given their constant attention, and used all the influence they could exert to put it upon the most respectable footing. Within the last few years, particularly, such additions have been made to the number of instructors, and such improvements introduced into its modes of instruction and discipline, that they can confidently recommend it to the patronage of this community, and of the public generally.

The present Principal, who is an experienced and successful Teacher, devotes himself entirely to the duties of his station, in superintending and instructing his pupils, both during the regular hours of study and recreation, and at all other times. He resides in the building with the students, takes his meals with them in the Refectory, visits them in their rooms, accompanies them to church, and enjoying their regard and confidence, endeavors to occupy the position of a parent or friend in his government. The young gentlemen by whom he is assisted, are not only well qualified for their duties, but also amiable in their temper and exemplary in their conduct.

The course of instruction embraces a solid and thorough English education, which those who desire to prepare for business or for College, have every advantage for the acquisition of the elements of Mathematics, and the Latin, Greek, German and French languages. For those who propose taking a regular collegiate education, the course of instruction contemplates a period of three years; but the student is taken through in a longer or shorter time, according to his attainments, abilities and application. Those who study English & Mathematics only, enjoy every advantage for acquiring the particular branches which they require.

The following is the list of studies, with the text-books used:

1. Reading, Writing, Orthography and the definition of words.
2. English Grammar, (Parker's & Fox's.)
3. Arithmetic, Oral and Written, (Compton's and Little's.)
4. Book-keeping, (Marsh's.)
5. Geography, (Woodbridge, and Williams' Ancient and Modern.)
6. History of U. S. and G. Britain, &c. (Grimsbow's, Pinckney's, &c.)
7. Algebra, (Colburn's.)
8. Composition and Declamation.
9. Watts on the Mind.
10. Latin and Greek Grammar, (Adams and Esq.)
11. Latin and Greek Reader, (Jacobs.)
12. Leverett's Latin Tutor.
13. Caesar, Nepos, Virgil and Sallust.

Throughout the whole course the students are required to attend to English Grammar, and particular attention is paid to Orthography and the use of grammatical language in common conversation. Students sufficiently advanced are permitted to attend recitations with the College classes in any of the branches that they require, such as Chemistry, Geometry, or any branch of Mathematics, Surveying, Mensuration, Rhetoric, &c. for which no additional charge is made; German and French are studied in the same way.

Young men desirous of qualifying themselves to become Common-school teachers, enjoy peculiar advantages. According to an Act of the Legislature 15 young men receive instruction gratuitously for this purpose.

The Students in this department also have access to the College Library, and those of suitable age can enjoy all the benefits of the Literary Societies.

Examinations and Reports. There are two public and two private examinations in the year. Reports of behavior and scholarship, are sent to parents and guardians, twice a session, after each examination. As it is not our desire to flatter or deceive the public into our support, the fidelity of these reports may be depended upon; so that parents and guardians will know the true character and standing of their children.

Religious Exercises. Prayers are attended every morning and evening by all the students, who are also required to attend public worship every Sabbath at the College Church, and are not allowed to go to any other place where they would be beyond the care of their instructors, unless parents or guardians request it and designate the church in which they desire them to worship. The students are also required to attend a Bible class on Sabbath afternoon, under the care of the Principal.

Expenses. Tuition, &c. is \$12 25 for the Summer session. Boarding in the College edifice, at \$1 75 per week, for Summer Session of 16 weeks amounts to \$28 00; Room, rent \$2 00; Washing \$4 00; Total \$46 25.

Winter Session. Tuition, &c. \$18 25; Boarding (21 weeks) \$42 00; Room, rent \$2 00; Washing and fuel \$10 00; Total \$72 25.

Students must furnish their own bed, bedding, towels, &c. though rooms are furnished by the Steward at a moderate rent, so that the whole annual expense may be set down at \$125 00.

Young men, however, who board themselves, or obtain a room at the College edifice, at from \$1 00 to \$1 50 per week.

The Summer Session for 1843 commences on the 25th of May. It is highly desirable that students should be prompt in returning to the Institution, or in entering it.

The exercises in PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, re-commence at the same time.

For any further information in regard to either department of the Institution, address

M. L. STOEVER,

Principal of Prep. Dept.

Or C. P. KRAUTH, D. D.,

President of the College.

By order of the Faculty,

Gettysburg, April 17, 1843.

FARMERS,

LOOK HERE!

Koons & Shultz

RESPECTFULLY inform the Farmers

of Adams county, that they have

established a

MACHINE SHOP,

in the borough of York, in Main street, west of the bridge, a few doors west of Michael Hoke's (late Hantz) Tavern, where they are prepared to execute promptly any orders in their line.

Having purchased the exclusive right for York and Adams counties, of manufacturing

Warren's Patent Improved

HORSE POWERS,

and secured the privilege of vending them in the State of Maryland, they are ready to furnish one or two horse powers, substantially constructed, and in superior style, at the shortest notice. This Power is cheap, simple, portable and durable, occupies but little room, and the horse works in the same manner as in the common four horse machines. It is applicable to propelling Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Turning Lathes or Circular Saws; and is less fatiguing to the horse than any power now in use or heretofore invented. In addition to this it can be furnished at a greatly reduced price, viz:

One Horse Power and Threshing Machine, \$80

Two Horse do do \$90

The threshers are spike machines, and in addition to threshing all kinds of small grain, can be used to great advantage for cleaning Clover seed.

The one horse machines will thresh ten bushels of wheat in an hour, and require only three hands to attend them, which with their great cheapness effect an important saving suited to the times.

All machines warranted to work well.

KOONS & SCHULTZ will also make to order four horse powers of any description; and repair old machines, promptly at the lowest charges. Clover and Wind Mills and Straw Cutters of the best construction (purchased at the shortest notice). Also, Horse-rakes, Clover-improvers, &c. &c. &c.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, at the house of Michael Hoffman, in Meadfield township, a tract of

Mountain Land,

situate in said township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Henry Gmiller, Abraham Hoffman, Michael Hoffman, Joseph Taylor and others, containing about 26 Acres, more or less, consisting of 29 Acres of Timber, in good order and near to a public road—being part of the estate of Samuel Weaver, late of Shippert township, Adams county, deceased, as to which the said deceased died intestate. The premises will be shown to any person wishing to purchase, by Michael Hoffman, residing on the adjacent farm.

Attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known on the day of sale, by CONRAD WEAVER.

Agent for the Sale.

April 17.

N. B. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, if so required.

G. W. Weaver.

Pennsylvania Riflemen!

YOU will parade at the house of George Snyder, in Meadfield township, (known as the Twin Tavern) on Monday the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform, with ten rounds blank cartridges. All persons who are desirous of joining a Rifle Company are requested to attend on said day. Punctual attendance is required.

B. G. ZUMBRUNN, G. S.

April 17.

Attention, Franklin Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Charles Myers, in Hendersonville, on Monday the 1st day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform, and with arms and accoutrements in complete order. Members in general are requested to attend.

By order of the Captain,

ADAM J. WALTER, O. S.

April 17.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 00
Wheat,	90 to 93
Rye,	47 to 49
Corn,	48 to 52
Oats,	23 to 26
Clover,	3 50 to 4 00
Best Clover,	4 25 to 5

LITERARY CONTEST.

THE annual contest between the PARENTS' SOCIETY and the PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY of Pennsylvania College, will take place on the evening of the 18th of April inst.

Two Essays will be read; two Oration will be delivered; and the following question will be discussed: "Resolved, that the immortality of the soul cannot be proven independently of divine revelation."

The citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally are invited to attend.

T. W. CORBET, Joint Comm. of the
S. CURTIS, of the
B. M. SCHMUCKER, Phenakosm. and
J. P. KOPP, Philomath. Societies.
A. H. SMITH, id.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testimony on the Estate of John Trostle, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER TROSTLE, Executor.
JOHN TROSTLE, Jr., Executor.

The first named Executor resides in Straban, township, Adams county; the last named, in Paradise township, York county.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 22d of April inst., at the residence of Henry Stauter, in Mount Pleasant township, the following property, viz:

2 head of Horses,
10 head of Horned Cattle,
Hogs, Wagon, Ploughs and Harrows, Horse gears, Winnowing mill, and Corn-shell, Saws and Pipe, Clock, Grain in the ground, Hay by the ton, Straw, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

GEO. BAUGHMAN & Co.

April 3.

At the same time and place, will positively be sold,

THE FARM,

on which the said Henry Stauter resides, situated in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Kuhn, James Lockhart and others, containing

156 Acres, more or less,
on which are erected a large

two story Stone

MANSION HOUSE,
with a Stone Rack Building, and a good Log Barn with Sheds and other out buildings; a never-failing spring in front of the house.

The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made to suit the purchaser.

ISAAC BAUGHER.

April 3.

STILL CHEAPER!

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF

HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with his Spring sales of HARDWARE, and his Stock is not surpassed by any other kept in the place, which consists of the following, viz:

Hardware, Edge Tools, & CUTLERY, of all descriptions.

SADDLERY, of all kinds,
GROOMING BRUSHES,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
Oils, Paints & Dye Stuffs.

Also, a large Stock of
PLANES!

And every thing else necessary in the above named lines, too numerous to mention.

The subscriber also returns his warmest thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them, and hopes by still attention to business and a regular and full supply of the above, he will be able to share a part of the public favor.

WM. H. SELL.

March 27.

Assignee's Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed Assignee of MOSES MYERS, of Huntingdon township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for Creditors—hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said MYERS, to make payment to him without delay; and all persons having claims against said MYERS, are requested to make them known to the Subscriber, at his residence in Reading township.

JOHN BROUGH, Assignee.

March 27.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, about the 1st of December last.

A Red and White Spotted STEER,

with a slit in the right ear, and the left cropped, supposed to be about 8 years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

C. MUSSelman.

March 27.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the house of Wm. W. Hill, deceased, in Baltimore street, and formerly occupied for many years as the Post Office, where he hopes his friends will give him an early call.

He would also inform the Public, that he is regularly in receipt of the latest and newest Fashions from New York and Philadelphia, and he is confident of being able to please all who may call at his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B. All kinds of country produce, taken in exchange for work, and a liberal discount made for the ready cash.

C. ZECHER.

April 10.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testimony on the Estate of John Trostle, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM KELLER, Executor.
DAVID SHRIVER, Executor.

April 10.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

THE subscribers will sell on Tuesday the 18th day of April, inst., at the house of JACOB KELLER, deceased, in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, Pa., the personal property of said deceased, consisting of

5 Horses, 2 Colts,
three Wagons, one a broad wheel, a large stock of Horned Cattle, Hogs and Sheep—Cig and Harness, Horse-gears, Ploughs, Harrows, and Cultivators, and a large assortment of House and Kitchen Furniture, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day, and continue from day to day, until all is sold. Attendance and a credit given by

ABRAHAM KELLER, Executor.
DAVID SHRIVER, Executor.

April 10.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment in and for the County of Adams, hereby give notice, that the allowance to our door Paupers shall cease from and after the present day; those who have heretofore received orders for that purpose, need not attend hereafter, as they can receive no further orders. Such persons as are unable to support themselves, will be received and supported in the Poor House.

HENRY LOTT,
WM. MORRISON,
G. BRINKERHOFF,
Directors of the Poor.

April 10.

Assignees' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Assignees of JACOB LOTT, of Straban township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for Creditors—hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said LOTT, to make payment to them without delay; and all persons having claims against their Assignor, to make them known to them at their residence in Mount Pleasant township.

A REEVER, Assignee.
A. LOTT, Assignee.

April 3.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WM. MUSSelman, Esq., HAVING taken the room formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office, on the right of Mr. Wm. McClellan's Hotel, will attend to the collection of monies and all the other business of an Attorney that may be entrusted to him, with care and punctuality.

Dec. 5.

DR. MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills & Phosphoric Bitters, EVERY where acknowledged as the best of all the numerous medicines that are offered to the public. Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phosphoric Bitters are daily and hourly sustaining the sound reputation which they have honestly and unostentatiously acquired. No person ever yet took them, even for a short period, without being so perfectly satisfied with their effects upon himself, as to recommend them to others.

The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous, and bilious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would have believed, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid.

The retail price of the Life Pills is 25 cents per box, or four boxes at 90 cents and \$1. The Phosphoric Bitters are sold in bottles at \$1 and \$2 each.

The above valuable medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER, in this place.

April 10.

OAKBRIDGE SELECT ACADEMY.



THE subscriber returns thanks to his patrons for the liberal encouragement which he has received, and begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that the Third Session will commence on Thursday the 20th of April next.

The Principal aims as much as possible to give his pupils a thorough and practical knowledge of the most useful branches of an English, Classical and Mathematical education. The peculiar character of the School, admitting but a small number of Pupils, gives each an opportunity to receive much personal attention, and affords unusual facilities to those who wish to qualify themselves for any particular occupation or profession, for pursuing those studies exclusively which they may believe to be of most practical utility.

The course of instruction includes English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Book-keeping, Composition, Drawing, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Debates, Declaration, Church History, Ancient and Modern History and Geography. Lectures on Natural Science and Mechanic Arts, Surveying, Engineering, French, Latin, Greek, and German Languages.

About 16 pupils are received as boarders. These enjoy unusual facilities for rapid improvement; they are regarded in every respect as members of the family, study at prescribed hours in the presence of the Principal, and can at all proper times receive such assistance and explanations as may be necessary.

A watchful attention is paid to moral and behavior; it is hoped that no one will offer for admission, who indulges in profligacy, or is addicted to other vicious habits, and none of this character will be permitted to remain. Every effort will be made to preserve the character of a Select School.

Terms—For Boarders \$75 per session, including board, washing, lodging, tuition, fuel and lights. For Day Scholars, of whom twelve can be received \$15.

H. HAPPE, Principal.
Gettysburg, March 20.

Strasburg Academy,

LANCASTER COUNTY.

THIS Academy is located in the pleasant Borough of Strasburg, about 8 miles southeast of Lancaster, and 4 miles from the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. This being a pleasant and healthy situation, and easy of access, renders it peculiarly desirable to parents who may wish to place their sons from home to be educated.

The branches taught embrace all those of a thorough English education, together with the Latin, Greek, French and German languages; Vocal and instrumental Music, Drawing, &c. Every branch is taught in the most thorough manner.

But, while the principal aims constantly to make thorough scholars, he deems it no less important to inculcate moral and religious principles. Believing an education desirable which neglects the cultivation of the heart and life, he pledges his best exertions to secure the present and future welfare of those committed to his charge.

Teachers of much skill and experience are employed in the various departments of instruction.

Terms—Tuition, Board, Washing, &c., per session of 6 months, \$50.00. Payment will not be required until the end of the session. Fuel and light extra. The students can all board with the Principal in the building, and thus be continually under his supervision.

The Summer session will commence on the 1st Monday in May. A regular examination will be held at the close of every session.

It is very desirable that all the students be present at the commencement of the session. No student will be allowed to leave before the end of the term.

Parents wishing to place their sons in this Institution, will please make early application, by letter or otherwise.

Rev. DAVID MCARTER, Principal.

REFERENCES—Dr. J. Street, M. P. H. W. Warren, H. Musselman, J. Neff and G. Withers, Strasburg. Rev. J. M. Neff, D. Cockley and J. H. Bryson, Lancaster. Dr. C. Bucher and C. Kroll, Shaefferstown. Dr. Isaac Winters, Hunkletown. Dr. N. Sample, Paradise. Rev. J. Barr, Williamstown. Rev. J. Latta, Upper Otterara. Rev. A. G. Morrison, Coatesville. Rev. R. W. Dunlap, Columbia. Rev. L. C. Rutter, Chesnut Level. John Whitehead and Hugh Andrews, Colebrook. Rev. A. Nevin and D. Wallace, Grove. W. Noble, Noblesville. Rev. W. W. Latta, Waynesburg. Rev. J. McDowell, D. D. Rev. W. M. Engles, Rev. H. A. Boardman and Rev. John Patten, Philadelphia. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, D. D. Baltimore.

Strasburg, Lancaster Co. April 3.

TEMPERANCE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of Gettysburg, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the School house, in North Baltimore street. The members and public are respectfully invited to attend.

J. A. MURPHY, Secy.

John Latta.

IMPROVEMENT IN

WATER WHEELS.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the owners of Mills and other Machinery, that he has made an important improvement in the construction of Water wheels, which will be found far superior to any Water wheel now in use—for the following reasons:

1st. They will do the same work with one-third less water than any underfoot or reaction wheel. 2d. They are much more simple and less expensive to build. 3d. They are much more durable, being cast iron wheels. And 4th, they are never obstructed by ice, nor impeded by back water. I speak with confidence concerning these Wheels. I have two of them in operation in my Mill, which have run about fifteen months and during which time they have performed admirably well, and fully sustain the commendation here given them. These wheels run horizontally under water, and will answer to any fall from 3 feet to 15 feet; and will answer for sawing mills, or any other machinery requiring water power, and can be applied to gears or straps. I prefer the latter. I have three pairs of stones in my Mill, all running by straps—I have not a cog-wheel in the Mill. We find the straps to answer well, if properly constructed; they are infinitely cheaper, and they render the whole plan so very simple, that in fact there seems to be nothing to wear out or rot. The millwright took to one of these wheels, and all necessary gearing to run one pair of stones, can be made, and the cost will be furnished and put up, for about fifty or fifty-five dollars, boarding found, and which in fact will answer to run two pairs of stones alternately. Think of this, all that are concerned. A cast water-wheel that may last for ages, and all the gearing necessary, for about \$50! The cast water-wheels used in the Western country cost \$100 at the furnace, and are not half so good an article. All water wheels that are put up under my direction, will be warranted to perform as I say; if they do not, I will have them taken out and make no charge for the work. I have now had a fair trial of them through all seasons, and am fully satisfied that the wheels will answer in every particular.

Having obtained a Patent Right for the above improvement, I am now prepared to sell the Right and privilege of using this plan of Water-wheels to all who may be disposed to buy it.

I am desirous of appointing Agents in different sections of the country, to build wheels on the above plan, and to sell the right of using them. All letters addressed to me in Adams county, Penn., Heidelberg, Pa. office, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL DIEHL.

March 13.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. D. DUNN, Esq., President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District, and George WILL & GEORGE SWINER, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 25th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and for y-two, and to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 24th day of April next—

Notice is hereby given, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and here, to prosecute against them as shall be required.

FRANCIS BREAM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.
March 13, 1842.

Trial List—April Term.

Henry Rue's Ex'rs vs. Wm. Galbreath.
Henry Spangler vs. Jos. Jacob & others.
Jane Harlan's Adm' vs. Samuel Gilliland's Adm'r.

Slungloft & Co. vs. G. W. McClellan, Sheriff.

Catharine Miller vs. H. H. McClellan's Ex'r.
Samuel Finkensack vs. R. G. McGraw.
Use of Myers & Richey vs. J. Camp & J. Will.

Joseph Shaffer's Ex'rs vs. J. Hemler and wife.

Same vs. same.
Weber, Miller & Hand vs. Sell & Was.

Chromier's heirs vs. C. & J. Bushey.
Abbott & brothers vs. Henry Wasmus.
Charles Selter vs. Jacob Lohr.

John Wagner vs. same.
Solomon Albert vs. Samuel Birke.

John Kling's Ex'rs vs. Henry Hering.
Commonwealth vs. James Heagy.
Joner & Baker vs. Henry Wasmus.

Unof C. Spinkie vs. J. Ziegler & others.
Wm. McIlwain vs. Henry Gut.

Use of Wm. Heagy vs. Henry Martz & J. H. others.
Thomas N. Dicks vs. Job Dicks.

Gililand vs. S. Watterow & T. E. Myers.

James M. Barron vs. James McKeezy.
Reuben Bowman vs. George Ickes.

REGISTERED NOTICES.

Notice is hereby Given.

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 24th day of April next, viz:

The final account of Henry Weikert and George Heagy, Executors of the last will and testament of David Showalter, deceased.

The account of Jacob Goup, and Henry Peter, Executors of the last will and testament of Ulry Peter, deceased.

The account of Michael Bucher, Esq., Guardian of Mary Rudolph.

The account of Michael Bucher, Esq., Guardian of Susanah Rudolph.

The account of Frederick Quicke and John Quicke, Administrators of the Estate of John Quicke, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bucher and Samuel Baugher, Administrators of the Estate of George D. Baugher, deceased.

The account of John Miller, Administrator of the Estate of Lydia Whitnigh, deceased.

The account of James Greb, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Greb, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wehler, Administrator of the Estate of John Sowers, deceased.

The account of Isaac M. Wiernman, Esq., Guardian of Eliza Jane Elliott.

WM. KING, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
March 27, 1842.

Bran & Shipstuffs.

THE subscriber has 1500 bushels of Bran and Shipstuffs for sale, at the following moderate rates:

Bran, 8 cts. per bushel,
Shipstuffs 25 cts. do.

Persons wishing to purchase the above articles, can be accommodated by calling at the subscriber's mill, in Fayetteville, Franklin county, Pa.

JOHN DARBY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12.

Grand Jury—April Term.

Borough—Robert Smith, John Garvin, H. J. Schriener, Samuel R. Russell, Daniel Culp, Alexander D. Boehler.

Lancaster—John Walford.

Mount Pleasant—Egbert Eckert, Jas. Lockhart, Jr., David Demaree.

Demaree—Sebastian Heffer.

Straban—Jacob Lott.

Huntington—Samuel Kennedy, Archibald Love.

Franklin—Jacob Lady, Jr., John Gammie.

Union—John Rahn.

Cannago—David Worz.

Hamiltonban—Samuel Cusear, Jacob Plank.

Cumberland—John Plank, Jr.

Reading—Job Dicks.

Menallen—John Clime.

Tyrone—John Bream.

General Jury.

Borough—Samuel S. McGraw, Robert G. McGraw, George Shuck.

Cumberland—Jacob Heber.

Union—John Dutera, Samuel Diller, Peter Sell.

Huntington—George Wagoner, Abraham Ficker, Philip Myers.

Liberty—Lewis Worz, Henry Welty, Wm. M. Scott.

Franklin—Henry Comfort, Alex. McGraw, Peter Mickley, Jr., Anthony Dearduff.

Mount Pleasant—Peter R. Noel.

Menallen—John Houghelin, Nathan Wright, John Taylor.

Conowingo—Daniel Diller, Jacob Adams, Peter Little.

Berwick—Joseph R. Henry, Jos. Bittinger, Samuel Haner, Jacob Diehl.

Hamiltonban—Robert Rytke, Washington Blithe.

Mountjoy—Wm. Harzell.

Straban—Abraham Greer, Jacob King.

Lancaster—Jacob Greer, John Welty.

Valuable Medicines.

The attention of the Public is earnestly invited to the following invaluable Family Medicines, prepared by Messrs. Constock & Co. New York.

Dr. McNamee's Acoustic Oil—will relieve at once deafness of long standing, or if deafness is just commencing, will remove the cause and check its progress. All deaf persons should use this oil.

Roof's King Bone Cure—a sure destruction to King-bone, Spavin, Wind-galls, &c. on Horses. Foundered Horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. This article is warranted in all cases.

First complaints &c. are cured by Lin's Temperance Life Bitters and Chinese Blood Pills. These articles will be found superior to all others for cleansing the system, and for removing the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, &c.

Lin's celestial Balm of China—for the cure of diseases of man or beast that require external application. It will cure any sore throat that can be cured at all. It will take out inflammation, remove swellings, and remove inward sores to the surface.

Dr. Spon's Elixir of Health—for the certain prevention of Fevers or any general sickness, keeping the stomach in most perfect order, and the bowels regular; colds, coughs, hoarseness, pains in the bones, and dropsy, are quickly cured by it.

Sarsaparilla—Constock's Compound Extract of this invaluable root, is superior to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Indian Hair Dye—colors the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin.

Tooth Ache—Kline's Drops will cure all cases however severe, giving relief in a few moments.